

When you find a well-informed man—depend on it, he's a reader of THE GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

NO. 11,050 10TH YEAR

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1911

Sun rises today, 4:45; sets, 7:05.
Mean temperature yesterday, 64.
Weather today—Local rains.
Sunshine, yesterday, 30 per cent of possible.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

APPALLING LIST OF DEATHS AS A RESULT OF HEAT

High Temperature in Eastern and Southwestern Parts of United States Kills Scores and Prostrates Hundreds of People, Burns Up Crops, Shuts Down Factories and Sets Off Explosives—No Relief Promised for Today.

| Place. | Deaths. | Prostrations. |
|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| Chicago | 12 | |
| Pittsburg | 12 | |
| New York | 14 | 200 |
| Newark, N. J. | 8 | 30 |
| Boston | 3 | 50 |
| Washington | 1 | 19 |
| Oklahoma City | 1 | 19 |
| Philadelphia | 20 | 12 |
| Baltimore | 5 | 4 |
| Toledo, O. | 5 | 7 |
| Cincinnati, O. | 6 | 7 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | 7 |
| Omaha | 2 | ... |

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A Fourth of July more oppressive and sweltering than any for a decade is the prophecy made by weather bureau officials to-night after a careful study of the weather maps.

With reports of 104 degrees temperature in four widely separated cities, together with a score of other cities broiling in a temperature of 100 or higher, no hope for relief could be discovered. Scores of deaths and hundreds of prostrations have been reported.

Local thunder storms may alleviate suffering in some sections, but they will be showers by blessed chance, for no indications of rain are anywhere to be seen. The heat is taking a heavy toll of death, according to reports and the suffering is increased by a drought that practically has been unbroken except in the south Atlantic and east gulf states, where the temperatures are moderate.

At the weather bureau here the mercury reached the 99 mark at 2 o'clock, while two hours later the bureau thermometer on the street level showed a temperature of 101. There were two fatalities. Nineteen persons, who were overcome, received treatment in hospitals. Many other were given private attention.

Louisville, Ky.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Davenport, Ia., and Yuma, Ariz., were the cities in which the 104 mark was reported to-day, while the prostrations officially reached: Boston attained a record of 102, the highest ever reached; at the Cornell Weather station in Albany, N. Y.; Kansas City, Mo.; Columbus, O.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Concordia, Kan.; Dubuque, Ia.; Des Moines, and Fresno, Cal.

For the first time in its history, Hartford scored 100, that record also being equaled at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Cincinnati, O.; Springfield, Ill.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Toledo, Oklahoma City, Omaha and Fort Smith, Ark.

Rockville, Ont., which yesterday held the record at 108, dropped to 98, along with New York, Philadelphia, Northfield, Vt.; Pittsburgh, Lynchburg, Va.; Wichita, Kan., and Grand Rapids, Mich. Even Montreal and Quebec thermometers registered 94, and Faribault, Minn., at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, boasted of 92.

The intense heat was general, though there was some slight moderation over the northwest and in parts of the Great Lakes region. There were scattered showers in some of the southern states, in the Rockies and in the northern plains states.

48 Deaths in 36 Hours at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chicago sweltered in its hottest day of 1911 today, and the hottest July 3 in the history of the weather bureau.

Following the hottest night ever experienced in Chicago, the temperature climbed steadily, and at 2:45 o'clock the thermometer in the weather bureau tower officially registered 95.5 degrees, while at the street level the temperature officially was recorded at 103 degrees.

Twelve deaths and one suicide brought the list of heat victims of the last 24 hours to 48, of which 23 were babies.

His mind believed to have been affected by the heat, G. A. Wright leaped over the railing of the fifteenth floor of the Masonic temple and was crushed to death on the floor of the sunburst on the main floor, a distance of 200 feet.

Parks and bathing drew thousands to escape the heat, while in the tenement districts the suffering was intense.

Hundreds are sleeping on porches, sidewalks and on the roofs tonight.

108 at Beverly.

BOSTON, July 3.—All heat records were shattered by the hot wave which encircled New England today. Three deaths and more than 50 prostrations were reported in Boston and its suburbs, while scores of persons in other parts of New England were overcome.

The White mountains of New Hampshire, famed for the cooling breezes, offered relief, for at some points the mercury registered 96 in the shade.

At Burlington, Vt., the weather bureau reported a temperature of 100, exceeding by four degrees the highest mark record in the 30 years that local records have been kept. In Boston, the record mark, 98.1, was broken at 2 o'clock this afternoon. This was half a degree hotter than the record of September 7, 1881, the highest ever to date recorded by the weather bureau.

Yesterday, the summer capital sweltered in a temperature of 103 degrees.

The family of the President, high-spirited glass doors in several churches above the town and favorably situated.

Three men were slightly injured.



SCREAMS OF TWO SISTERS COMING DAY GATE 2A-11-37-225 S-17A3

Hundreds of Boys Try for the

Prize Tags Attached Slip CHARGED WITH MURDER
for \$5 Still Unclaimed.

Light Company to Give Free

"Juice" to Decorators of
Buildings.

Hubert Clay, 812 North El Paso, J. Fields and George King in
at least \$250. Arthur Kiernan, 616 West
Kiernan, 817 26 pieces flares.

Clarance Orgren, 120 West Fon-

tenaro street, five-pound box of choc-

In special recognition of the fact

that there are many thousands of former Colorado Springs residents now living in all parts of this and other states, the executive committee of the carnival, in honor of the city's birth-

day, has named Wednesday, August 2, as "Home Coming Day." All the rail-

roads in the state will have special rates for the occasion and it is safe to assume that thousands of former residents will take advantage of the occa-

sion to visit the Pikes Peak region, for in addition to the aviation meet

and other splendid attractions that

week, the best opportunity will be

afforded of meeting hundreds of old time friends and acquaintances.

In addition to those who live here,

Business men and residents generally

will make a special effort to give the

former residents a rousing welcome,

and special stunts will be pulled off

in their honor.

The matter of illuminating the busi-

ness houses and streets of the city

during the nights of the carnival is

being heartily taken up by the busi-

ness men, and to assist in this the

Colorado Springs Light, Heat, and

Power company is ready to furnish

free of cost, all necessary electricity

for lighting the lamps used in decor-

ating the buildings. The plan proved

highly successful at the time of the

State Republican convention last Sep-

tember, when the same proposition

from the company was taken advan-

tage of by the business men, and the

city was illuminated as never before.

For carnival week the prospects are

that the record made last summer

will be broken in the matter of beam-

ing the city at night. The offer of free power is for the period from

and including Saturday, July 29, un-

til Saturday night, August 3.

The executive committee has ar-

anged for the giving of a prize of \$25

in cash for the best decorated build-

ing in the business district and another

prize of \$15 for the best decorated resi-

dence. The only restriction is that

both prizes shall not be awarded to

the same man or firm. These prizes

are for the decorations in daytime

taken in connection with the illumina-

tions at night.

The invitation.

The automobile parade committee of

the Colorado Springs carnival has is-

sued an invitation to all automobile

owners to participate in the big turn-

out. D. V. Donaldson is chairman of

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KEN NIER AVISEMENT

District Judge Owen has taken under advisement the motion to quash the petition for a writ of certiorari compelling the city of Colorado Springs to certify to the causes for the revocation of the liquor license of the Spalding hotel. The case was argued in the district court yesterday morning and a decision will probably be given next Monday.

It is alleged by the City Attorney, McKesson, that the plaintiff's affidavit shows he is not entitled to relief, and that John C. Leonard, lessee of the Spalding hotel, knew of the provisions of the liquor ordinance when he took out his license and that the City Council had power to revoke the license at its discretion.

LEAVES FOR CANON CITY

J. B. Peabody, for five months manager of the Grier hotel, will leave today for Canon City, where he will manage the Denton hotel. Mr. Peabody came to Colorado Springs from McFarland, Kan. He is an experienced hotel man and had been identified with the Harvey eating system in the past.

33 SCRAMBLE

(Continued from Page One)

rica. Here the matter was adjusted by the payment of \$1 in cash to each. Klemmedson secured his balloon near the corner of St. Vitus street and Cascade avenue, and was immensely pleased with the 25 packs of firecrackers as a reward. He promised faithfully to be careful in their use.

The balloon with the tag good for a five-pound box of chocolates floated north for a time, then struck another current of air, and started south, finally landing on Costilla street, where Oregon picked it up.

Two Boys "Come Near."

Two boys who were "also-rans" but who nevertheless came near getting a prize, were Foster Crawford, 220 East Monument street, and Don Fawcett, 727 North Corona street. They started chasing the balloon which was later found with the year's subscription tag, but lost in the maze of roofs and tree branches. This was the one later found in Roswell.

All the breathless, happy boys who came into the office and there were legions of them said "It was great fun," and whether they were successful or not, expressed themselves to the best of their ability in praise of The Gazette's generosity, a unique method of aiding a safe and sure Fourth of July.

The most valuable tag, that good for \$5, if presented at The Gazette office any time before July 10, was not brought in last night, but is undoubtedly, resting securely in the chubby fist of some youngster, who is waiting the first opportunity to present it. When last seen, the balloon was far up in the air, and whirling dizzily about in the grasp of the different air currents.

AIA NG 30 - LEAF'S

(Continued from Page One)

the case of Canada, cherishing attachment to the mother country without exercising complete independence. Certainly it is that the lesson we taught England she took to her heart, and in her colonial policy she continued to tighten the bonds which she had laid upon her colonies, until now they have no weight, and are merely nerves of affection from a mother to children, swining an authority that, however great in form, is in fact, in the wisdom of the mother country, one of only nominal restrictions.

The war of 1812 might certainly have been avoided by arbitration. The questions there presented were questions all of which have been settled by the judgment of mankind, in favor of our side of the controversy.

The war with Mexico—though there is some dispute over this—was one of the questions capable of solution by an impartial tribunal.

Whether the Civil war could have been avoided is a very difficult question to answer. When slavery has become embedded in the social fiber of a country, it is possible that only an excision by a war knife can remove the cancer.

"Nor shall I attempt to answer a similar question as to the Spanish war. It is one of those instances of internal dissension like the Civil war and yet I believe the submission of the issues to a tribunal might have affected Spain's treatment of Cuba in such a way that we could have avoided a resort to arms.

Innocent People Suffer.

"The awful consequences of two heavily armed countries meeting under modern conditions of war are greater deterrent of war, but the irresponsibility of men claiming to be patriotic and desiring to overturn existing governments where law and order are not well established has led to a great deal of guerrilla warfare and to the suffering of innocent people, who find no real principle involved in the two contending parties except that of ambition for power.

"Much of this kind of work has occurred in South and Central America. And in the degree of guardianship which the United States must feel over the republics of this hemisphere in maintaining their integrity against European invasion, we ought to welcome every opportunity which gives us a legitimate instrument by which we can make less probable such internecine strife.

"In the assertion of that sort of guardianship we have to be careful to avoid the charge, which is always made by the suspicious, that we are seeking our ascendancy. It is an unfounded charge, for we enjoy no power in its territory. We have enough. But we have been able to find our way in five or more instances of recent date to every opportunity which gives us a legitimate instrument by which we can make less probable such internecine strife.

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"Hopes for Arbitration Success.

"For the uplifted searching of peace and for an example to all the world of the possibilities of the use of arbitration we have invited England and France and Germany to make a treaty for the arbitration of all differences

nation's honor and of its vital interest. Of course, I cannot say with positiveness that those treaties will all be made and consummated. I can only say that the prospect of an agreement with the executive of one of the countries is reasonably sure, and we have every hour to the other two."

The President told the bankers that the Aldrich plan could not be regarded as a political measure and should have the support of men of all political parties. He said, in part:

"I have said that upon three issues I can appeal to all political parties. With respect to arbitration, certainly that has not become a party question. All are in favor of peace and all are in favor of those instrumentalities by which peace may be honorably secured. In respect to reciprocity with Canada, I am sure that it can be reconciled to the most orthodox Republican tariff views and I am equally convinced no Democrat ought to oppose it, because, according to his view, the reduction of duties must be a step in the right direction.

"So with respect to the proposed new system of banking and currency. There is nothing in it that lets its nature is partisan. The commission from which it comes is composed almost equally of Democrats and Republicans. It involves nothing of the partisan discussions over the collapse of monetary standards which have vexed both political parties.

Discard All Prejudice.

"I earnestly hope we may all approach the subject with no prejudice against the resolution proposed and with our minds alert to the necessities for reform and keen to see the advantages which the new system offers. I do not mean by what I say here to indicate that I am not in favor of a party government, for I am a party man.

"I believe the solidarity of parties is necessary in order to secure a conservative and stable administration by the government. In no other way can the public opinion of a majority of 16,000,000 voters be interpreted into law and enforced.

"Congress and the national government are made responsible for a great many conditions prevailing among the people with which they have nothing whatever to do. But the government is directly responsible to the people for the condition of business, when it is seriously injured by a defective monetary and banking system.

"I earnestly commend, not only to bankers, but to newspaper men and to intelligent laboring men, to business men, and to farmers, a close consideration of the plan, and I am very certain, after they have sufficiently digested its comparatively simple problems, they will see that its operation will tend to the encouragement of a banking equilibrium, to the maintenance of normal business conditions, to the constant meeting of the payroll and to the diminution of cost of disposition of farmers' crops."

AIA NG 30 - LEAF'S

(Continued from Page One)

ills are being shut down because of danger to live workers.

Cleveland, Ohio—At 6 p. m., maximum temperature was 94, with 104 recorded in the kiosk on the public square—extra readings reported.

New York, N. Y.—Morning temperature, 102.

Troy, N. Y.—Maximum temperature, 103 in shade and 120 in sun. Several thermometers exposed to the sun were broken by the mercury.

Columbus, Ohio—The maximum here today was 101 in the shade, 111 in the sun. There were at least a dozen prostrations.

Davenport, Iowa—The mercury here today reached 104, the highest in 16 years. Bishop James Davis of the Catholic diocese of Davenport has sent an order to all priests of the diocese that prayers for rain be recited daily in all Catholic churches until the drought is broken.

St. Louis, Mo.—The official reading of the thermometer here at 6 p. m. was 100. On the street level 105 was registered at the same time. An hour later the temperature was 98. Eight prostrations have been reported.

WHEELING, W. Va.—The temperature record for 18 years was again broken today with a maximum of 102.3 degrees. Many prostrations are reported in the iron mills.

Chief Justice Campbell concurred in the opinion, while Justice Musser specially concurred in the conclusion.

Members of the state board of health were jubilant over the result of the decision.

Murderer of Four Men

Revised From Prison

Oklahoma City, July 3—Clyde Mattox, who is known to have slain four men and has been accused of killing a fifth, and who was famed as an outlaw in the territorial days of Oklahoma, was released from the state prison today and his citizenship restored after he had served a term of 12 years for manslaughter.

The sentence which Mattox was serving was for slaying Lincoln Sweeney, a cattleman, in a saloon brawl at Ponca City. He was paroled by Governor Haskell in March 1908, but in January 1910 he became involved in a fight and his parole was revoked.

Just after Indian Territory had been opened for settlement in 1889, Mattox killed a man and for this crime he was sentenced to hang. Through the efforts of the prisoner's mother, President Harrison was induced to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. Later President McKinley pardoned Mattox.

While acting as deputy United States Marshal a few months after his release, Mattox shot and killed a negro. A short time thereafter he shot and killed a negro witness to the first killing. A white man who is said to have been the second negro killed went hunting with Mattox one day and he has never since been seen.

Omaha, Neb.—Maximum, 93 degrees. Two deaths and nine prostrations.

Lincoln, Neb.—Maximum, 104.

EXHUME BODY OF MEMBER OF WASHINGTON'S STAFF

WASHINGTON, July 3—The body of Col. John G. B. F. W. Mullaly, and a member of the staff of General Washington, was exhumed today, together with the body of his wife, at Liberty Hall, Culpeper, Va., and both will be reburied Thursday in Arlington National cemetery. A suitable monument is to be erected over the grave by the descendants of Colonel Green and impressive military exercises will mark its dedication.

LAUREL VILLAGE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

RIO GRANDI

4th of July Rates

On System in Colorado and New Mexico Except Santa Fe
Minimum Rate 50c

TO POTS IN Northern and Eastern Colorado
One Fare Round Trip to Denver or Pueblo Plus One and One-third Fare Round
Trip Beyond These Points
Cycling Dates July 2nd, 3rd and 4th
Return Limits July 5th and 6th

TO POINTS ON MARSHALL PASS LINE EXCEPTING GRAND JUNCTION AND TO POINTS SOUTH AND WEST OF LA VETA

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CLEARANCE OF GOOD CLOTHES

One of o-suits, regular \$30 and \$25 suits, clearance \$6.50

Browns, Blacks, Blues, Tans, Grays.

\$40 and \$35 Suits..... \$24
\$30 and \$27.50 Suits..... \$19
\$22.50 and \$20 Suits..... \$14

STRAW HATS, 1/2 PRICE

WE MAKE ONLY ONE CUT.

Money
Cheerfully
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Cotton's
Cotton Dress for Men.

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East
Pikes Peak

ANTIQUES AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS
Cash or Credit.

Mr. Parker
Opp. North Park.
208 North Tejon Street.

Collars and Cuffs
that you like
to wear

You'll like to wear the collars
and cuffs we launder. They are
given a pearl white color. Are
starched to just the stiffness that
makes them hold their shape yet
be pliable, and are ironed with a
velvet finish. You'll like our
work.

F. F. Schreiber, attorney for the
Longs, was given time to file a brief
in answer to Price's arguments.

For picture framing, papering and
painting, see the Hedrick Wall Paper
and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon street.
Phone 1284.

Safe, reliable fireworks at Garrett's.

MIDLAND BAND CONCERT

The programs for the concerts at
Stratton park today by the Colorado
Midland band are:

Afternoon: March, "Independence Day";...Bellisted
Overture, "American Cavalry";...Supps
Song of Ye Olden Days.....Carlton
American Home Songs.....Ascher
INTERMISSION.

Afternoon: Arie from the Opera "Faust";...Gounod
Cornet Solo, "American Boy Polka";...Bellisted
Herman Bellisted.

"Patriot of the Blues and Grays";...Dalby
Finale, "Stars and Stripes Forever";...Sousa

Evening: March, "Onward Christian Soldiers";...Klohr
Overture, "Zampa" (The Marble
Bridge);...Herold
Selections from the Opera "Martha";...Flotow
Arie from "It Happened in Nord-
land";...Herbert
INTERMISSION.

Evening: Grand Fantasy, "America Forever";...Tobani
Solo for Cornet.....Selected
Herman Bellisted.

Idyll, "The Mill in the Forest";...Eilenberg
Finale, "Auld Lang Syne";...Scouton

TADIES' KNIGHTS CLEANED 75¢

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ONLY \$8.50

For the wonderful Cripple Creek trip.

DIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WOMEN.

Ready Mixed

PAIN

\$1 Per Gallon

up to \$2.25 per gallon. We have a
special kind for every purpose and
over \$3,000 worth of paint, Wa-
paper, etc., in stock for you to se-
lect from. Just as about our
prices, then buy as you like.

Paint Supply Co.

Whole

A. N. MA. N. T.

Sisters of Loretto from St. Mary's
school, this city, are attending the first
normal institute ever held under
diocesan auspices in Denver, begin-
ning yesterday and continuing until
Friday afternoon. No sessions will be
held today. The institute was formally
opened yesterday morning with the high
mass, etc., "Pike" N. G.
Mass. In his address, Bishop Price
spoke a few words on the purpose of
the gathering and thanked President
C. X. Snyder of the State Normal
School for the services of members of
the faculty of that institution.

From all parts of the state came the
sisters who are to benefit by the
diocesan institute. There were Bene-
dictines from Canon City, sisters of
charity from Trinidad, Boulder and
Leadville; sisters of Loretto from
Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Conoco;
sisters of charity from Pueblo and
Albuquerque; sisters of St. Joseph from
Central City and Georgetown; sisters
of St. Francis from Louisville; sisters
of St. Joseph from Del Norte, as well
as the teaching communities of Den-
ver, including the sisters of Loretto
from Littleton Heights academy and St.
Mary's academy; the sisters of charity of
Cincinnati, who have the Sacred
Heart and Immaculate Conception high
and graded schools; the Franciscans
from St. Elizabeths, Dominicans from
St. Dominic, sisters of charity from
the Annunciation school and St. Vin-
cent's orphanage; sisters of St. Joseph
from the St. Francis de Sales school
and sisters of mercy from St. Joseph's
parochial school.

An interesting question was raised
in the district court yesterday morning
by Attorney W. B. Price as to whether
the waiving of preliminary examina-
tion in justice court bars the defendant
from bringing a damage suit for
alleged false and malicious prosecu-
tion, based on the charge against him.
The question came up in the case of
Charles Dickens, a curio dealer, who,
through his attorney, filed a demur-
er to the complaint of Laura and L. D.
Long, who had brought suit for mal-
icious prosecution, after being arrested
for criminal libel at the instigation
of Dickens. The case was dismissed
after they had been bound over to the
district court, waiving preliminary
in justice court.

F. F. Schreiber, attorney for the
Longs, was given time to file a brief
in answer to Price's arguments.

For picture framing, papering and
painting, see the Hedrick Wall Paper
and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon street.
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Safe, reliable fireworks at Garrett's.

MIDLAND BAND CONCERT

The programs for the concerts at
Stratton park today by the Colorado
Midland band are:

Afternoon: March, "Independence Day";...Bellisted
Overture, "American Cavalry";...Supps
Song of Ye Olden Days.....Carlton
American Home Songs.....Ascher
INTERMISSION.

Afternoon: Arie from the Opera "Faust";...Gounod
Cornet Solo, "American Boy Polka";...Bellisted
Herman Bellisted.

"Patriot of the Blues and Grays";...Dalby
Finale, "Stars and Stripes Forever";...Sousa

Evening: March, "Onward Christian Soldiers";...Klohr
Overture, "Zampa" (The Marble
Bridge);...Herold
Selections from the Opera "Martha";...Flotow
Arie from "It Happened in Nord-
land";...Herbert
INTERMISSION.

Evening: Grand Fantasy, "America Forever";...Tobani
Solo for Cornet.....Selected
Herman Bellisted.

Idyll, "The Mill in the Forest";...Eilenberg
Finale, "Auld Lang Syne";...Scouton

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LEO YOU ONE STEALS

WIFE: HUBBY PREFF

On the charge that his wife, known
as Anna Litz, left him and was
married to Leo You One, a Chinaman,
in Cheyenne, Wyo., Chris Behrman,
who runs an elevator, left at the
Pikeview mine, was granted a divorce
in the district court yesterday by
Judge James Owen. According to the
allegation of Behrman, his wife left
him while he was employed in Fort
Russell, Wyo., last August, going to
Cheyenne, where she became acquainted
with, and later married, Leo You
One, a Chinaman. Behrman was mar-
ried to her in Spicard, Md., in 1906.

The funeral of John Guild Simpson,
aged 87 years, who died at midnight
Sunday night, will be held from his
home, 20 Center street, in Wild, to-
morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Inter-
ment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Mr. Simpson and his wife, who is 82
years old, had celebrated their golden
wedding anniversary only a few weeks
ago. They have lived in the Springs
for the last few years, coming here
from Denver, where they celebrated
their fiftieth anniversary.

The funeral of Myrtle A. Dent, aged
8 years, who died Saturday afternoon,
will be held from the home of her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dent, 351
Las Vegas street, tomorrow afternoon
at 2 o'clock.

M. H. Moore, aged 84 years, died at
St. Francis hospital yesterday at 7
o'clock a. m., from pellagra. The body
will be taken by his son, W. P. Moore,
to his home in Mississippi, today.

Mrs. Louise Lawrence, aged 83 years,
died from heart trouble at the home
of her daughter, Mrs. L. S. J. Griffin,
327 South Prospect street, yesterday
morning. Two daughters, Mrs. Griff-
fin and Mrs. Isabel Walker of this
city, and two sons in New York sur-
vive. Funeral arrangements have not
been made.

The body of Eugene F. Ware, who
died from heart disease Saturday night
at Cascade, was yesterday noon taken
over the Rock Island railroad to Fort
Scott, Kan., where the funeral will be
held.

Laura E. Jones was yesterday granted
a divorce from Henry A. Jones, in
the county court. The court also gave
her the custody of the only child, a
boy of 8 years. The decree was given
on the grounds of cruelty. The couple
were married here August 18, 1901.

Red McGuire was sentenced to 30
days in the county jail yesterday
morning for creating a disturbance. He
was arraigned before Justice Dunning-
ton.

After being out of the county jail
ten days, Robert Martin, colored, yes-
terday commenced a sentence of 20
days for stealing a crosscut saw, the
property of Henry Orr. He was try-
ing to sell the saw at a second-hand
store when arrested. Justice Dunning-
ton sentenced him to 30 days in the
county jail.

Charged with malicious mis-
chief, James L. Shaw, 16, was fined \$16
and costs in Justice Gowdy's court
yesterday.

Mrs. Mary L. Ashton, 85 years old,
and for 23 years a teacher in the
Colorado Springs public schools, was
adjudged insane yesterday in the
county court and was taken to the
state hospital in Pueblo.

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TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1911.

MAKE T A SANE FOURTH

PERHAPS it is a waste of space and energy to argue for safety and sanity on the Fourth of July, especially insofar as it concerns today's celebration. Yesterday the premature celebrants began to kick up the usual unnecessary third of July racket, and as usual they kept it up nearly all night. Today the usual number of misguided patriots, mostly grown-up children who are old enough to know better, will make nuisances of themselves in the usual fashion. Everybody who can get away will fly to the hills and the canons for peace and quiet, there to remain until the noise-makers at home have spent their energy and their money.

If the object of the Fourth of July is merely to spend a day in riotous merrymaking, this sort of celebration is wholly appropriate. But if the Fourth of July is really Independence Day, if it has a patriotic significance as the anniversary of the nation's birth, our present method of observance is entirely wrong. Nothing could be more meaningless than a typical American Fourth of July celebration. A visitor from another country, finding himself in an American city today and wholly ignorant of our history and customs, would hardly guess that this is meant to be a patriotic holiday, held to commemorate an event of overwhelming importance in our national life. His more justifiable assumption would be that legal restrictions had been removed for a day to give the restless element of the population a chance to vent its surplus energy by making itself so objectionable that everybody else must seek relief in flight.

Nevertheless we cannot escape the fact that fireworks must play a prominent part in a Fourth of July celebration, if only because of the pleasure they give to the children, but there are several kinds of fireworks which can be used without danger and which are not objectionable as ear-splitting noisemakers. To this class belong small firecrackers, "nigger-chasers," Roman candles, etc. A parent who will take the trouble to supervise his child's celebration can easily provide a safe and inexpensive fireworks display which will gratify the average youngster's longing for noise and excitement without being an annoyance to everybody who lives within a half mile. But the use of giant crackers, toy pistols and the various contrivances which contain high power explosives is objectionable from every standpoint. It is forbidden by law, but somehow it is continued year after year and invariably it results in disaster.

The reason that Fourth-of-July wounds are more dangerous than other varieties is that the explosion usually forces beneath the skin burnt powder, dirt or other foreign matter, which unless thoroughly removed before the wound closes is liable to produce tetanus or lockjaw. A wound produced by burning or laceration is extremely painful, and the little sufferer resists proper treatment so strenuously that the mother generally yields to the temptation to refrain from cleansing the wound thoroughly and merely washes the surface and bandages it.

It should be borne in mind that tetanus germs cannot develop if exposed to the air, so it is imperative that the wound not only be cleaned thoroughly, to its full depth, but that it be kept open to prevent the development of tetanus from germs which may remain in spite of the cleansing process. This is merely "first aid" to the injured; the next step should invariably be to have the wound examined by a physician, no matter how trivial it may appear, for it is dangerous to take chances.

Hundreds of children die every year as a result of Fourth-of-July lockjaw. Make sure that your child is not one of this year's victims.

CRIME IN ENGLAND

THE prompt and efficient administration of criminal law in England has long excited the admiration of all other nations.

especially of Americans who realize our own lamentable shortcomings in this matter. It is therefore a little surprising to learn that crimes are increasing among the English. This statement is not guesswork, but is based on an official compilation of statistics covering a period of more than a quarter century. Although the number of crimes committed fluctuates from year to year, the tendency prior to 1899 was downward, but since that year there has been a steady increase in criminality. That is, the number of crimes per 1,000 of the population is increasing.

A few years ago this condition would readily have been attributed to the growth of poverty and drunkenness, but this explanation does not suffice, for in recent years there has been a perceptible decline both in the degree of poverty and the consumption of alcoholic liquors. The compiler of these statistics advances the more reasonable contention that there has been a general relaxation of moral standards, and that "compassion for the criminal has been carried so far as to blunt and blur the sense of indignation at the crime."

This state of public mind is to be observed in America as well as in England. It would be hard to estimate the effect which mauldin sympathy for criminals plays in defeating justice. A few years ago the Thaw trial started an epidemic of "unwritten law" defenses in criminal trials which has not yet run its course. It is often easy for a shrewd lawyer, aided by a sensational press and a volatile public, to exploit the unwritten law idea until it is practically impossible to get a jury with enough sober common sense to decide a case strictly according to the law and the evidence. The immediate result is likely to be an acquittal where justice demands conviction, and the far-reaching effect is of course a gradual disintegration of the moral sense of the entire public, which means disrespect for law, a tendency to regard crime with indifference, and an increase of crime itself.

FROM OTHER PENS

LESSONS FOR THE FOURTH

From the Baltimore American.

Already distressing accidents from fireworks have been recorded and the annual warning needs to be given with actual cases to add to the force to it that the toy cannon and the cannon cracker and the entire range of fireworks accessories are fraught with injury and death to the users. Fortunately, the sentiment for a safe and sane Fourth of July has taken strong hold of the country. Here in Baltimore the movement is full swing and there will be no excuse for any one not having rational enjoyment upon the national holiday without recourse to the deadly instruments of noise.

THE INSANE FOURTH.

From the Kansas City Star.

Kansas City's plans for a sane Fourth make fine progress each year, beginning the second week in July and continuing up to about the middle of the following June.

HOW MANY WORDS DO WE USE?

From the Chicago Evening Post.

In those lists of "unfamiliar words" which used to startle an ingenuous world in the days before journalism began to make facts, near-facts and ultra-facts familiar to everyone a "commonplace" "thriller" was the statement that Shakespeare used but 15,000 words in his writings, Milton but 6,000 and that the verbal range of Italian opera was but 300. Then followed the crushing assertion that the average man does not use more than a thousand English words in his daily life.

Dr. A. L. Kroeger of the University of California in the Popular Science Monthly to strike down this "fact" in the following words:

"It is certain that the figures just cited are very erroneous. If anyone who considers himself an average person will sit down and make a list on rough estimate of his speaking vocabulary, he will find it to be far above a thousand. It may safely be said that the so-called 'average man' knows, and on occasion uses, the names of at least a thousand different things; in other words that his vocabulary possesses more than a thousand nouns alone. To these must be added the verbs, of which everyone employs at least several hundred; adjectives, pronouns, and the other parts of speech, the short and familiar words that are absolutely indispensable to all communication in any language. It may be safely estimated that it is an exceptionally ignorant and stupid person in any civilized country that has not at his command a vocabulary of at least 2,000 words, and probably the figure in the normal case is a great deal higher."

Dr. Kroeger's remarks ring true. But they are by no means conclusive. It is easy enough to talk about the average man, but how can we isolate the specimen and get at the pathology of its vocabulary? For instance, is a "baseball fan" an "average" man? And is his limitless vocabulary of baseball terms to be included in his word census?

IT'S ALREADY GONE -BY RUTH CAMERO

What is the particular grammatical error that most offends your ear?

This question came up the other day and each of us contributed to the discussion a mention of the particular error that he noticed most quickly, until we heard "she don't" or "he don't" with out shuddering.

Another never noticed that mistake particularly but had hate to bear anyone saying these kinds.

A third thought it more than likely that he or she found in either of these directions but shuddered himself that he never said "with Ruth and I" the way some people he knew did.

Not as much as for the correct "had as much as" as the error that another's car always referred.

He always trembles me when I hear anyone use the expression of the adjective for the comparison of the adverb as the adverb is easier to say than the more difficult "I mean" was another contribution.

He never fails to hear anyone say "would" was a common phrase.

And the most interesting part of the discussion was that each error was mentioned at least one member of the group said. "I'm afraid," says that sometimes—or words to that effect.

Almost everyone, no matter how well educated, has some bad blunders which are as notorious as

they are unconscious. Everyone knows the story of the schoolteacher who told her pupils they should "never use a preposition to end a sentence with." I ready heard a pretty good parallel to that the other day when a man who was talking to me about the necessity for more care in the use of language said, "I don't think there is any need for so many of those kind of errors."

It seems to be as difficult to hear ourselves as others hear us as to "see ourselves as others see us." Wherefore it seems to me that an occasional conversation like this one is ours in an invaluable eye-opener—or, perhaps I should say, ear-opener.

So why not bring up that question at the dinner table on the pizza soup day—"What is the particular grammatical error that most offends your ear?"

If you do, I promise you that you will hear some of your own blunders pilloried in a way that will be apt to make you more careful in the future.

ROTH CLOWN

ie i a 22, and

BY WALT MASON

I live in the land of summer,
Where nothing is counted in vain,
When people are busy forever.

And no one has time to complain,
Out here is the world of the idle.

You talk of your sorrows and fears,
And even the fears and the bridal.

Be it known with the plashing of tears,
But we, who are busy forever.

With play, and with fun, and with boom,
In the beautiful land of Endeavor.

There's not for your stories of gloom,
Out here in the land of the talkers.

You're breaking a difficult race,
Of pessimists, grouchers and mockers.

Who swarm in your idlent place,
Your land, thus encumbered, will right.

Be peaceful and happy like mine,
In the far-away land of Endeavor.

This life is all roses and wine,
On you, you may go to that region.

And leave all the troubles behind,
Which now, in a pestilent legion.

Are growing away de'your mind,
But first you must honestly sever.

The letters that idleness made,
And then in the land of Endeavor.

You'll take up the happy man's trade,

When I live in the land of summer.

—Walt Mason

SLAVER PHILOSOPHY

BY WALT MASON

One again we assemble to rehearse our country's fame, and the tyrants well may tremble if they hear the boys declaim. There is speaking in the wild-wood, there are speakers in the hall; speech comes from happy childhood, sounding words from one and all. There are strident lady

THE GLORIOUS shriekers, moist of brow and red of face; there are hoarse and heavy speakers, with the trio

chauvinistic scree. And the breast is by a slight rent,

as it has been rent before, when the good old rent,

tyrant gets it in the neck once more. Let us not in

soon be dealing as the speakers dish up truth;

let's stir up a proper feeling in the breast of growing youth. Should this land, in revolution, call for

heroes in her need, all this freckled eloquence might inspire some noble deed. Let the cannon crackle,

let the other fireworks roar, let the eagle

screeam of battle till his warlike throat is sore. We shall make the winking quiver with our loud, exultant cheer, while the tyrants shake and shiver. In their

eyes, the boys, did sing their eyes!

—Walt Mason

Little Bobbie's 22

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

"Padlock me up to the baseball gain, yesterday it was the day after the opening. Pa tried to git in the opening day, but they wouldn't let him in through the gate because the grounds was full. He showed his card to the man at the gate, but the man sed it seems like a fairly good looking card. So we went aggnen yesterday."

I like baseball very much, but I always walks me nervous when I go to the gain with Pa. I have never went to a gain to get with Pa that he didn't git into sum kind of a fit, & I am assent, fitting into the men setting near you. If you must talk, talk to little Bobbie.

It was all rite the first few innings. Pa was hollering for the Giants, but he was hollering strate and didn't pay any attention to the peepul setting around him. We was sitting alone, I had a big man with hair on his neck sed 16 Pa. Say, Bo, I don't care how you talk a man or how you find him, but if you throw any moar talk at me, nobody will ever find you except the coronet, now let that roak in. What made McGraw jump front Baltimore?

Fardin me, sed Pa. McGraw is not a trubbel maker. I have knew him for many years & I always take a man the way I find him. Then the man with hair on his neck sed 16 Pa. Say, Bo, I don't care how you talk a man or how you find him, but if you throw any moar talk at me, nobody will ever find you except the coronet.

Stranger, the man sed Pa, you are walking on vanity sed. It may blake any moment.

Let it brake, sed Pa, what do I care. I was always a good exlymer, I guess I can git out of anything I fall into, & if you ever say any more about McGraw in my presence, Pa sed, you will have to answer to me.

I will start in answering rite, said the old man & he went to take a swing at Pa but tripped him & he fell over into the next row & hit so hard, that he said, "Mist, I am."

Johnson, Bobbie sed Pa, the poor oldell had his stuff. So we went away & sat in a corner part of the stand. & Pa sed, Bobbie, I want you to be a steaming man like yore father, but if you find wen you grow up, that you must rite, hit out one blow, & hit to kill. Hit the way I hit that poor devil from Baltimore, sed Pa.

Didnt say anything, beakiss, I red in the Sunday paper, that won folks git old they must be

as old as the error that another's car always referred.

He always trembles me when I hear anyone use

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E. F. Rockwell, Aurora, Ill.; W. E. Price, Durango, Colo.; M. S. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. F. E. Hutchinson, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. F. E. Decker, Appling, Ala.; A. J. M. Decker, Appling, Ala.; G. C. Wagner, W. K. Butler, Miss. Hutchinson, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. T. C. Otten, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. J. Hoyt, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. M. Gorden, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. F. Parmenter, H. L. R. V. Buchanan, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mary E. McCabe, Sarah J. Kirk, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. MacGowan, Miss MacGowan, Paris, France; Max Hirschfeld, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Lazarus, Columbus, O.; D. A. Norton, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Barnes, and daughter, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Reynolds, New York; Dr. Katherine Rock, New York; Mrs. F. D. T. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. T

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dry weary---if you cry or just plain thirsty
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Arrow think
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Electricity

FATIGUE WIZARD

OF ELECTRICITY

Few men in the world of electricity are better known than Mr. F. S. D. Salambo, whose remarkable demonstration of passing electrical currents through the body is a sensational feature this week. The production of an electric current through the body, passing the current through the bodies, a current of 300,000 volts is used.

Taking this electricity into the body of an ordinary person would have fatal results, but the Salambos, through years of practice, have become immune to it as persons become immune

by long use to the effects of poisons. However, it has a very strong effect, causing a feeling of the most intense danger. The feats this troupe does are duplicated by no other performers in the world, and one of the most amazing is that of blowing hot flames from the mouth.

Laughing Billy Link, the irresistibly funny minstrel man, Bruce Morgan and his Prudny Johnnies in a clever juggling act; Blossom Robinson, the girl with the major show in an entertainment repertoire of songs; the Majestoscope showing the great drama "Twins," also an amusing comic, and the concert orchestra program, make up a bill that no one seeking entertainment can afford to miss.

OPERA HOUSE WAITING TODAY

The Theodore Lorch company will give a special Fourth of July matinee at the Opera House this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The play in the strong drama, "The Transgressor." The prices are the same as usual: children under 12 years, 10 cents and adults 25 cents. "The Transgressor" will be repeated again tonight at 8:30 o'clock. The night prices are 10, 20, 30 and 50 cents for reserved seats.

"The Transgressor" was presented at the Opera House last night by the Lorch company for the first time in this city. A large audience witnessed the performance and the unusual applause proved that beyond a doubt "The Transgressor" is one of the best modern dramas the Lorch company has ever played in this city.

The story of "The Transgressor" is the cunning of a gentleman thief. Insofar as it is similar to "Raffles," Kyrle Bellew's famous success, but that is the only likeness for "The Transgressor" is original, and the story from any drama the modern stage has ever seen. The plot is intense. It closely borders on melodrama, but it is high-class melodrama, entirely lacking any false heroes or noisy bravado.

Commencing Friday night "St. Elmo" will be revived. There will be matinee and night performances of "St. Elmo" Saturday night. This popular old story holds the people today as it did when it was first written years ago. The stage version is

highly satisfactory and is well played by Mr. Lorch and his associates. "St. Elmo" was produced in this city by the Lorch company last summer. Its success was instantaneous and its revival at the Opera House this week will be heartily welcomed by the company's many admirers.

A BIG TRAIN HOLDUP AT
THE LYRIC—"A CLOSE CALL"

The little station agent is deeply in love with the sheriff and they have great sport in sending little love letters back and forth between them by using the good offices of "Bess," a fine greyhound. One day the little station agent receives a message that the pay train will run special past her station at 4:30, and just after she has written the message, the station is entered by a gang of rowdies, who promptly tie her to her chair and rifle the office. Then, seeing the message about the pay train, they decided to hold it up and rob it. Leaving the agent tied to her chair, they hurry down the track to accomplish their fell design. They have not taken into account, however, Bess, who has a dog and knows the knots-binding her mistress, until she is once more free. Quickly penning a note to the sheriff, Bess tells her lover of the impending danger to the pay train, gives it to the dog and sends her flying. Running down the track in the hope of flagging the train, Bess is seen by the bandits, caught, knocked senseless and laid on the track of the oncoming train. The sheriff, however, has her note, and with his deputies heads off the train at the junction, boards the engine pilot and in a most dramatic scene snatches the girl from the path of the engine and rescues her from the jaws of death in the nick of time. A good fight between the officers of the law and the bandits follows, in which they are all rounded up and promptly lugged off to the calaboose.

TOO LATE TO GET 50¢

LOST: Black handbag containing about \$5.00 in money and letters also 10 or 12 gold pieces with ring attached. Description: "50¢" to G. G. G.

Will be unable to work for three days.

Of course you made

The Cripple Creek Trip

The question that is always asked first when you mention your Colorado trip. The reason is evident; there is no scenery so grand, and there is no place more interesting than the world's richest gold fields; combined they make a trip unequalled anywhere on the globe.

Round trip, \$2.50, or \$3.00 if you return "Midland Route."

Trains leave Santa Fe station 8:30 and 10:40 a. m., get back 6:05 and 6:55 p. m.



NOTING TIMES

SOLENT EVEN

Land sufficient to provide 160-acre homes for 166,000 families was taken from the public domain in Colorado by homestead and cash entries in the last census period of 10 years, according to figures just made public by the United States department of commerce and Japan.

While the population of the state was increasing 45 per cent in the census period, the annual demand for homestead lands in Colorado increased 300 per cent, and in 1910 there was only one public land state in which the area entered as homesteads was greater than in Colorado.

In 1910 the area in Colorado entered under the homestead law was only 312,775 acres. In 1910 the area entered under the same law was more than nine times as great, 2,860,751 acres, and strongest of all evidence of the hunger for Colorado lands is the fact that, while the homestead entries for the decade in the state aggregated 11,092,540 acres, there was such eagerness for lands that additional cash entries for 1910 aggregated 18,585,526 acres were made in the same period.

Tremendous Accreng.

The acreage of the homestead and cash entries combined for the decade was \$100,000,000 greater than the area of unappropriated lands now in the state.

If the homestead and cash entries should continue at the same rate as in 1910, there would be no public lands in Colorado after June 30, 1913.

The cash entries in the state in 1900 were 78,000 acres, and 10 years later they were 1,068,000 acres, nearly one-sixth of all in the United States.

From 1890 to 1900 the demand for Colorado land was so little that the unappropriated and unreserved area dropped only from 60,200 to 38,771 per cent of the total area, but in the next decade the drop was 9.71 per cent to 32.75 per cent—practically half of the public domain lands appropriated in the 10 years just ended.

Resources of State.

The report showing the remarkable demand for the lands of Colorado also contains much information tending to give reasons for the supremacy of the state. For instance, it is shown:

That the supply of coal in Colorado is 271,601,000 tons—more than one-ninth of all in the United States.

That the density of population in Colorado increased from 5.2 per square mile in 1900 to 7.7 in 1910.

That Colorado spends more than \$5,000,000 a year for its elementary public schools, the expenditure in 1910 states being greater, though Colorado is thirty-third in population.

That the production of corn in Colorado increased from 70,000 bushels in 1894 to 2,346,000 bushels in 1910.

That the production of wheat in Colorado in 1910 was 10,758,000 bushels, against 1,770,000 bushels in 1890.

That the 1910 hay crop in Colorado was worth \$15,120,000 to the farmers, Colorado ranking nineteenth as a hay state.

That the 1910 potato crop in Colorado was worth \$15,120,000 to the farmers, only 11 states producing more potatoes.

That the 1910 wool clip of Colorado was worth \$1,389,950 to the farmers, only nine states having greater clips.

That the Colorado output of beet sugar in 1909 was 149,405 tons, being nearly one-third of the total for the country.

Mr. Downing has 12 acres of broom corn of the dwarf variety and it is standing up about knee deep, good and strong. He has only one acre of potatoes because he could not get more seed. They are also looking good. John O'Tool, a neighbor, has in four acres of potatoes and he expects them to run about 10,000 pounds to the acre. He expects to market some of his potatoes within two or three weeks, and with the high prices prevailing, he should receive more money than the cost of settling his land will amount to.

Sweet clover is the coming hay crop for this region, in the opinion of Mr. Downing, who is intelligently trying to study theories of dry farming. This growth is considered a weed in some parts of the world, but it has been proved almost as good a hay as alfalfa. In fact, it is very similar to alfalfa and is a good legume, which the dry land farmers have long sought.

For the wonderful Cripple Creek trip.

RECEPTION IN HONOR OF

THE REV. AND MRS. SMITH

A reception in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. Merle N. Smith was held last night at the home of Mrs. E. Van Dusen, 330 North Tejon street, under the auspices of the Epworth league of the First Methodist church, of which Dr. Smith is pastor. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have recently returned from a trip to San Francisco and other Pacific coast points.

Highly satisfactory and is well played by Mr. Lorch and his associates. "St. Elmo" was produced in this city by the Lorch company last summer. Its success was instantaneous and its

reception in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. Smith was held last night at the home of Mrs. E. Van Dusen, 330 North Tejon street, under the auspices of the Epworth league of the First Methodist church, of which Dr. Smith is pastor. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have recently returned from a trip to San Francisco and other Pacific coast points.

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Treating The Wrong Disease

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or over-busy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, viewing them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality they are all only *symptoms* caused by some weakness or derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. The physician, ignorant of the *cause* of suffering, keeps up his treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better by reason of the wrong treatment, but probably worse. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by a learned and skillful physician, and suited to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots without the use of alcohol and is perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the female system.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the male system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For over-tired, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and female women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerv-

ous woman ought to possess Dr. Pierce's great book, the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a magnificent thousand-page illustrated volume. It teaches mothers how to care for their children and themselves. It is the best doctor to have in the house in case of emergency. Over 100,000 copies have been sold at \$1.50 each, but one free copy in paper case will be sent on receipt of \$1.50. Write to Dr. Pierce, 1000 Broadway, N.Y.

GARDEN OF THE GODS

EVERY HOUR

Remember, there's a difference. All of our cars are regular five-passenger autos.

Our cars leave every hour from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. for the Garden of the Gods, Manitou and Glen Eyrie.

Take the Sight-Seeing Autos for all the principal scenic rides. Competent guides.

OFFICE, 105 PIKES PEAK AVE. PHONE MAIN 1207

WESTERN INVESTMENT CO.
Western Investors
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Red Block
DIKE'S PEAK
14,147 Feet Above the Sea

From its summit you can see the entire state.

Trains leave Manitou: 9:25 a.m., returning alive Manitou, 1:15; 1:30 p.m., returning alive Manitou, 5:15.

DECIDES NOT TO MARRY

In London this afternoon at the time appointed for her marriage to the Rev. A. H. K. Hawking. The edifice was filled with society people who waited an hour wondering what had occurred to delay the ceremony. When the bridegroom sent a messenger in great

LONDON, July 3.—Lady Constance Foljambe, a half-sister of the Earl of Liverpool, controller of the king's household, astonished society by failing to appear at a fashionable church

to delay the ceremony. When the bridegroom sent a messenger in great

haste to Lady Constance's residence to inquire for her the reply returned was that Lady Constance "went out shopping this morning and has not yet returned home."

It was later found she had "changed her mind."

NEW YORK, July 3.—Philadelphia defeated New York in a double-header today. The first game went 12 innings. Each team was compelled to use four pitchers, and 31 men took part. The game made one of the catches of the season in the first game when Mathewson was hit by a ball from Warhop and while Kinsella held New York safe at all stages. Baker had a single, two-base hit, Meyers, Wood, home run, Cobey, bases on balls, off Warhop.

Second game: Philadelphia, 1-0; New York, 2-0. Score: Philadelphia, 1-0; New York, 2-0.

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NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, July 4.—The long-expected rally of the intermediate front market was not the chief operating influence which brought about an abrupt decline today in prices on the stock exchange. The weakness of the coal market, and more or less of the coal, led from the coal roads. The stock market did not feel the government's stand on cotton, in spite of its highly favorable character, and stocks of the cotton-carrying roads did not move on its appearance.

Another indirect influence is the latest phase in the so-called Mexican strike, which depressed all American stocks in many weeks, practically all American shares were lower in London, with decline of a point or more in Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Erie first preferred. Paris reported a decided break in rents and the Berlin board was well below from the previous. The stock market did not feel the government's stand on cotton, in spite of its highly favorable character, and stocks of the cotton-carrying roads did not move on its appearance.

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There were no signs of improvement in the bond market as a result of July disbursements of about \$236,000,000. Prices were easier. Total sales, par value, \$1,915,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough

High. Low. Close. Close.

Alchian 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
B. & O. 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
Can. Pacific 240 239 238 241 241
C. & O. 81 81 81 82 82
C. G. W. 23 22 22 23 23
D. & R. G. 17 16 16 17 17
Erie 270 271 273 277 277
F. & M. 60 60 60 60 60
G. & N. 126 126 126 126 126
G. & N. Ore. 61 60 60 60 60
K. C. S. 151 1/2 151 1/2 151 1/2 150 1/2
M. K. & T. 36 35 35 35 35
Mo. Pacific 50 50 50 50 50
N. Y. Cen. 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2
N. & W. 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
No. Pacific 132 132 132 132 132
O. & W. 157 157 157 157 157
P. & S. 124 124 124 124 124
Reading 153 153 153 153 153
Rock Island 32 32 32 33 33
S. Pacific 123 123 123 123 123
So. Railway 31 30 31 31 31
St. Paul 125 124 124 125 125
Union Pacific 188 186 187 188 188
Wabash pfd. 35 35 35 35 35
Wash. Cen. 18 18 18 18 18
Lehigh 17 17 17 17 17
U. P. pfd. 17 17 17 17 17
Am. Bond Sugar 51 51 51 51 51
Am. Copper 59 58 58 59 59
Brooklyn R. T. 81 81 81 81 81
Car. Fin'dy. 56 55 55 56 56
Con. Gas 145 144 144 145 145
Gen. Elect. 160 160 160 160 160
Lead 55 55 55 55 55
P. S. Car. 36 36 36 36 36
R. I. & S. 30 30 30 30 30
Smetter 75 75 75 75 75
U. S. Steel 106 106 106 106 106
U. S. Steel 734 778 734 734 734
Sugar 118 118 118 118 118
Tenn. Copper 49 49 49 49 49
Utah Copper 49 49 49 49 49
U. S. Rubber 41 41 41 41 41
V. C. Chem. 65 65 65 65 65
West. Union 782 782 782 782 782
A. T. & T. 132 132 132 132 132
G. F. Con. 55 55 55 55 55
Westinghouse 752 752 752 752 752

COPPER QUOTATIONS

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High. Low. Close. Close.

Alchian 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
Arizona Commercial 16 16 16 16 16
Butte, Montana 124 124 124 124 124
Col. & Ariz. Copper Range 61 61 61 61 61
Dol. West 54 54 54 54 54
Franklin 124 124 124 124 124
Granby, Canada 88 88 88 88 88
Lake 36 36 36 36 36
Mass. 82 82 82 82 82
Michigan 49 49 49 49 49
Mohawk 22 22 22 22 22
Miami 19 19 19 19 19
Nevada Cons. 19 19 19 19 19
North Butte 32 32 32 32 32
Nipissing 70 70 70 70 70
Bay State Gas 65 65 65 65 65
Baltic 52 52 52 52 52
Central 20 20 20 20 20
East Butte 13 13 13 13 13
E. Central 61 61 61 61 61
Giroux, Cons. 61 61 61 61 61
Old Dominion 47 47 47 47 47
Oreochia 103 103 103 103 103
Shannon 11 11 11 11 11
Superior & Boston 7 7 7 7 7
Tidewater 16 16 16 16 16
Tamarack 34 34 34 34 34

EASTERN LIVESTOCK

Receipts 13,000 including 6,000 southerns.

Market strong to 100 higher; native steers, \$5.25-\$6.00; southern steers, \$2.75-\$4.50; native cows and heifers, \$2.50-\$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00-\$6.40; bulls, \$3.00-\$4.75; calves, \$1.00-\$7.00; western cattle, \$4.60-\$6.25; western calves, \$2.75-\$4.75.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Standard copper weak; spot and September dull; spot, \$14.00-\$15.00; September, \$15.00-\$15.50.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Standard copper weak; spot and September dull; spot, \$14.00-\$15.00; September, \$15.00-\$15.50.

BOND LIST

Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough

High. Low. Close. Close.

Alchian 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 97 97 97 97 97
do convertible 5% 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
C. B. & Q. 97 97 97 97 97
do general 4% 97 97 97 97 97
Central Pacific 58 58 58 58 58
C. R. & P. refund 4% 58 58 58 58 58
do convertible 5% 58 58 58 58 58
Col. Southern 47 47 47 47 47
D. & W. & N. Grande 4% 56 56 56 56 56
Lake 77 77 77 77 77
Miss. Pac. 77 77 77 77 77
So. Pac. 84 84 84 84 84
do collateral 4% 82 82 82 82 82
So. Pacific 78 78 78 78 78
Southern Railway 78 78 78 78 78
Union Pacific 101 101 101 101 101
do refunding 4% 101 101 101 101 101
Western Union 96 96 96 96 96
Wash. Fire 66 66 66 66 66
Western Union 96 96 96 96 96
Wash. Fire 66 66 66 66 66
Armours 92 92 92 92 92

METALS

Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough

High. Low. Close. Close.

Alchian 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
B. & O. 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
Can. Pacific 240 239 238 241 241
C. & O. 81 81 81 82 82
C. G. W. 23 22 22 23 23
D. & R. G. 17 16 16 17 17
Erie 270 271 273 277 277
F. & M. 60 60 60 60 60
G. & N. 126 126 126 126 126
G. & N. Ore. 61 60 60 60 60
K. C. S. 151 1/2 151 1/2 151 1/2 150 1/2
M. K. & T. 36 35 35 35 35
Mo. Pacific 50 50 50 50 50
N. Y. Cen. 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2
N. & W. 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
No. Pacific 132 132 132 132 132
O. & W. 157 157 157 157 157
P. & S. 124 124 124 124 124
Reading 153 153 153 153 153
Rock Island 32 32 32 33 33
S. Pacific 123 123 123 123 123
So. Railway 31 30 31 31 31
St. Paul 125 124 124 125 125
Union Pacific 188 186 187 188 188
Wabash pfd. 35 35 35 35 35
Wash. Cen. 18 18 18 18 18
Lehigh 17 17 17 17 17
U. P. pfd. 17 17 17 17 17
Am. Bond Sugar 51 51 51 51 51
Am. Copper 59 58 58 59 59
Brooklyn R. T. 81 81 81 81 81
Car. Fin'dy. 56 55 55 56 56
Con. Gas 145 144 144 145 145
Gen. Elect. 160 160 160 160 160
Lead 55 55 55 55 55
P. S. Car. 36 36 36 36 36
R. I. & S. 30 30 30 30 30
Smetter 75 75 75 75 75
U. S. Steel 106 106 106 106 106
U. S. Steel 734 778 734 734 734
Sugar 118 118 118 118 118
Tenn. Copper 49 49 49 49 49
Utah Copper 49 49 49 49 49
U. S. Rubber 41 41 41 41 41
V. C. Chem. 65 65 65 65 65
West. Union 782 782 782 782 782
A. T. & T. 132 132 132 132 132
G. F. Con. 55 55 55 55 55
Westinghouse 752 752 752 752 752

WOOL

Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough

High. Low. Close. Close.

Alchian 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
B. & O. 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
Can. Pacific 240 239 238 241 241
C. & O. 81 81 81 82 82
C. G. W. 23 22 22 23 23
D. & R. G. 17 16 16 17 17
Erie 270 271 273 277 277
F. & M. 60 60 60 60 60
G. & N. 126 126 126 126 126
G. & N. Ore. 61 60 60 60 60
K. C. S. 151 1/2 151 1/2 151 1/2 150 1/2
M. K. & T. 36 35 35 35 35
Mo. Pacific 50 50 50 50 50
N. Y. Cen. 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2
N. & W. 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
No. Pacific 132 132 132 132 132
O. & W. 157 157 157 157 157
P. & S. 124 124 124 124 124
Reading 153 153 153 153 153
Rock Island 32 32 32 33 33
S. Pacific 123 123 123 123 123
So. Railway 31 30 31 31 31
St. Paul 125 124 124 125 125
Union Pacific 188 186 187 188 188
Wabash pfd. 35 35 35 35 35
Wash. Cen. 18 18 18 18 18
Lehigh 17 17 17 17 17
U. P. pfd. 17 17 17 17 17
Am. Bond Sugar 51 51 51 51 51
Am. Copper 59 58 58 59 59
Brooklyn R. T. 81 81 81 81 81
Car. Fin'dy. 56 55 55 56 56
Con. Gas 145 144 144 145 145
Gen. Elect. 160 160 160 160 160
Lead 55 55 55 55 55
P. S. Car. 36 36 36 36 36
R. I. & S. 30 30 30 30 30
Smetter 75 75 75 75 75
U. S. Steel 106 106 106 106 106
U. S. Steel 734 778 734 734 734
Sugar 118 118 118 118 118
Tenn. Copper 49 49 49 49 49
Utah Copper 49 49 49 49 49
U. S. Rubber 41 41 41 41 41
V. C. Chem. 65 65 65 65 65
West. Union 782 782 782 782 782
A. T. & T. 132 132 132 132 132
G. F. Con. 55 55 55 55 55
Westinghouse 752 752 752 752 752

THE CAR AND THE HIGHWAY

Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough

High. Low. Close. Close.

Alchian 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
B. & O. 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
Can. Pacific 240 239 238 241 241
C. & O. 81 81 81 82 82
C. G. W. 23 22 22 23 23
D. & R. G. 17 16 16 17 17
Erie 270 271 273 277 277
F. & M. 60 60 60 60 60
G. & N. 126 126 126 126 126
G. & N. Ore. 61 60 60 60 60
K. C. S. 151 1/2 151 1/2 151 1/2 150 1/2
M. K. & T. 36 35 35 35 35
Mo. Pacific 50 50 50 50 50
N. Y. Cen. 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2
N. & W. 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
No. Pacific 132 132 132 132 132
O. & W. 157 157 157 157 157
P. & S. 124 124 124 124 124
Reading 153 153 153 153 153
Rock Island 32 32 32 33 33
S. Pacific 123 123 123 123 123
So. Railway 31 30 31 31 31
St. Paul 125 124 124 125 125
Union Pacific 188 186 187 188 188
Wabash pfd. 35 35 35 35 35
Wash. Cen. 18 18 18 18 18
Lehigh 17 17 17 17 17
U. P. pfd. 17 17 17 17 17
Am. Bond Sugar 51 51 51 51 51
Am. Copper 59 58 58 59 59
Brooklyn R. T. 81 81 81 81 81
Car. Fin'dy. 56 55 55 56 56
Con. Gas 145 144 144 145 145

